The Hong Kong Daily Press.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.
"GROWLER'S" letter will appear on Monday.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Friday morning at 10½o, and the last boy returned to the office at 10 20.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 9TH, 1870.

THE essay upon Progress in China, which has been sent by a correspondent at Pekin to the *Times*, and is reproduced in to-day's paper, is certainly a document commanding the most careful perusal. Those who are desirous to see the true merits of the China question fairly set before the world, may congratulate themselves that the anti-progressive side of the argument has been so plainly stated, as this fact can but lead to one result, namely, that the reply will be given with equal succinctness and force. The majority of the arguments used are already familiar to China readers. The one, which is most obviously false, is the endeavour to make it appear that the spread of foreign commerce in the interior of China, will tend to produce anarchy and confusion, in consequence of its introducing a number of rowdies, who, following in the wake of the merchants, will avail themselves of the opening of the country to perpetrate crimes and injustice to the natives. This argument has been advanced over and over again, but it has been incontestibly proved to be fallacious; facts showing that precisely the opposite result has attended the advent of foreigners to the various ports of China, at which they have been permitted to settle down. So long as respectable foreigners are kept out of the country, the door is left open to the rowdy; but it has been found, in China as everywhere else, that the surest remedy for such evils is the presence of responsible men, who will not tolerate breaches of the law. The illustration of the Corean expedition, which is given, is on this account singularly unhappy. It was simply because there were no foreigners settled in that country that it was possible for the expedition alluded to proceed to it. It may be stated without hesitation that the advent of foreigners to China has tended more than anything else to the re-establishment of order, as is evidenced by what has taken place at Shanghai, Ningpo, and the towns on the Yangtsze River, before that time in open rebellion, and now reduced to order and security. It seems somewhat strange, in the face of these undoubted facts, to see reiterated the worn out argument about rowdies proceeding into the interior. Why do they not do so at the present time, seeing that there is nothing in the Treaty now to prevent their going up country? It will be answered they are restrained by the Consulates, backed by force at the Treaty ports. Granted. But the action of this force will be none the less at these ports, because respectable merchants proceed into the country to transact business; while in the interior, there will be the additional check afforded against the rowdy of his being far more liable to be detected and brought to justice when he may come across foreigners than when, as is the case at present, if he can only get clear of the Treaty ports, he has the whole country before him.

THE approaching departure of Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL, the present Governor of this Colony, renders a few remarks with regard to his public life in Hongkong appropriate at the present time. The actions of His Excellency have frequently evoked very sharp criticism on the part of the public and the Press, and doubtless during the heat of discussion, full allowance may not always have been made for the difficulties which anybody in the same position must have to encounter. But, making every allowance for this circumstance, an impartial reviewer of the career of Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL in Hongkong, cannot ignore the fact that, from one cause and another, His Excellency has never fully commanded the confidence of the public, nor does he appear, on the whole, to have been very much more fortunate with the Gov^ernment at home, who evidently have felt cause to fear that His Excellency would be disposed to depart from the instructions sent out to him. When Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL informs the Legislative Council and the Public that he has always had the interests of the Colony at heart, few were at all disposed to doubt that he was stating what was the fact. The point at which he appears chiefly to have failed, is to be found rather in the means he employed than the ends he had in view. There can be no denying that Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL has always been disposed to carry on the public business according to his own ideas, with little regard to his instructions from home, and less to the opinions of the public in Hongkong. If proof be wanted on the former point, it will be found in the despatch from Earl GRANVILLE, with reference to the Gambling Fund, in which the schedule stating the manner in which it is to be applied, which was recently published, is given. The Secretary for the Colonies writes:—"While I fully acknowledge that it will be your duty to point out to me for reconsideration any real imperfection in these instructions, I am compelled to add that I expect them to be in the meantime punctually obeyed, and that I shall view very seriously any attempt to escape from a strict execution of them." This sentence implies very strongly that there has not been that attention paid to the instructions from the Colonial Office, which might reasonably be looked for. Language such as this would not be used without very good reason.

It has been precisely this tendency to act entirely according to his own views and inclinations, that has led to many of Sir RICHARD's differences with the public, and also it must be added, to much of his failure in carrying out the measures for the benefit of the Colony, which he had devised no doubt with the best intentions, and had matured with much trouble and industry. While repeatedly speaking of his desire to consult the wishes of the public, and respect the expressions of his Council, it has been notorious that he has only done so when they were in accordance with his own views. While he assures the public that there is wonderful harmony between himself and the heads of departments, it is the common complaint that every office is unduly interfered with. While he emphatically declares his anxiety to publish every kind of public information, he keeps back from view the Special Fund and the report of the Police Commission. While he assures the Council that he wishes only to spend the public moneys in precise accordance with their wishes, he insists against their opinion upon an amount of $15,000 remaining on the estimates for a new road, though at the same time it is considered necessary and advisable to subsidize the police estimates, by $82,000 from the gambling fees. Even to those most disposed to lean towards His Excellency as a man of talent, experience and authority, measures, such as this, have appeared to indicate an amount of self-reliance bordering upon rashness, and such as could not fail to estrange from him many whose opinions and advice would have been of great value. The ordinary and legitimate sources of information and guidance being thus neglected, a substitute was sought in the establishment a semi-Chinese Government, headed by the REGISTRAR-GENERAL and aided by information gained by the runners of a private individual, avowedly representing the interests and views of the Chinese. By this measure, a vast amount of legitimate authority has been allowed to slip into the hands of the natives, who, feeling that they are depended upon for information, have became more and more aware of their strength, and more and more inclined to exercise it.

Thus, in the chief points to which His Excellency has directed his endeavours, namely, the improvement of the finances and the strengthening of the police force, he has been unsuccessful from not employing the more legitimate and simple means, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be resorted to. The way to improve the financial position of a colony in a far from flourishing state, would be clearly to introduce economy into the departments, rather than to subsidize them from an outside source of revenue—the Gambling Fees—which might at any moment become unavailable, as has now actually proved to be the case; and the plan necessary for improving the police is clearly to provide it with a thoroughly organized detective force, rather than rely for information upon outside sources, and on what might be given to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL by Chinese watchmen paid by the Chinese. It cannot be wondered at that the public have felt grievous disappointment as to both these matters, the more so, as they are aware that, if from the first more attention had been paid to their representations, a better state of things would have been the result. As before said, the Governor deserves the credit of good intentions, much industry, and no little talent; but it cannot at the same time be denied that he has erred in relying too much upon himself in the management of very difficult and very delicate matters, and in being too much disposed to act accordingly to his own wishes, especially in the matter of Colonial appointments, which have been made in such a way as to cause constant outcry.

In his private capacity, His Excellency has commanded considerable esteem, and has perhaps reversed the rule applying to the generality of Colonial Governors, in being individually liked while his measures only were objected to. The Honorable Mr. GIBB, in speaking at the Council Board, fairly represented the Community so far as their good wishes towards Sir RICHARD and Lady MACDONNELL are concerned; and as it has been the duty of this paper to give utterance to much that was adverse to Sir RICHARD's public measures, it is satisfactory to be able to declare the high appreciation which is felt in Hongkong of his private qualities, and of the graceful and unvarying courtesy shown to all by his accomplished and esteemed lady. But, while endorsing this portion of Mr. GIBB's address, we are compelled, like him, not to overlook that there have been serious points of divergence between His Excellency's acts and the strongly entertained opinion both of the public here and of the Colonial Office at home; and that, while every credit is due for the best intentions, it cannot but be regretted that the means which he adopted, for attaining the ends he had in view, were not of a more acceptable and more efficacious nature.

The Band of H.M.S. *Ocean* will perform in the Public Garden, this afternoon. The following is the programme:—

March.....*Victoria*.....	Riviere.
Quadrille...*La Grande Duchesse*.....	Offenbach.
Selection...*Dinorah*.....	Meyerbeer.
Valse.....*Krimmerungen, Dresden*.....	Gung'l.
Selection...*Tancredi e Giulietta*.....	Gounod.
Galop.....*Biccster Hunt*.....	Hinine.
God Save the Queen.....	Bull.

A copy of the *European Mail*, of which an edition is now published for transmission to China and Japan, has been forwarded for review. The paper is evidently very carefully compiled, its general news is well selected, and the edition for these parts contains a useful and interesting summary of all the more important events and documents connected with affairs of special interest to China and Japan residents.

It is stated upon what is considered good authority, that the Government have offered to the China Fire Insurance Company, the smaller of the steam fire engines, recently arrived out from home, and have expressed their willingness, should this offer be accepted, to send an order home for a first class floating engine, which would supply a desideratum that has long been wanted. It is understood that the China Fire Office are not disposed to accept the proposal, a view of the matter, perhaps, to be somewhat regretted, as it may reasonably be supposed that the various insurance offices will be willing to co-operate in the measures necessary to prevent the occurrence of fires.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

April 6th.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

STEALING WITH A PURPOSE.

Wong-sang-ki, of Sampan, a shipwright at McDonald & Co.'s patent slip at West Point, was charged by Sheik Mosdeen, a watchman in the above establishment, with having twenty-seven new composition nails in his possession, about forty more sticking to the soles of his shoes, embedded in a quantity of coal tar, which defendant had applied for the above purpose. Defendant stated that the nails in his purse were owing to a temporary weakness of memory. He was on his way home from Downing Street which appeared in your columns the other day, the Government at home imagine it is not safe to countenance emigration, generally, because the rights of the emigrants cannot be looked after so *well* as they are in our own colonies. But, Sir, England has no reason for any such glorying in a position; and in proof of this I would call on our Colonial Secretary to state whether—of the hundreds thousands—of Chinese sent to the West Indies under his auspices when emigration agent half a score of years ago, he ever knew of one return after fulfilment of contract;—if he ever knew of money remittances out of wages earned, or of one *bona fide* letter dilating on the manner of living, and inviting or suggesting a participation in the sweets of a British paradise? What the answers to these questions must be may be inferred from what has recently been experienced at and about Canton, by people endeavouring to get labourers for the sugar plantations of New Orleans.

To such offers as $10 down, a free passage and clean clothing, $13 a month on arrival at destination, and a guarantee of $75 at the end of 3 years, or a free passage back, the scoffing reply has been loudly uttered,—"We have heard of such grand things before, but who can assert that they were ever fulfilled? *There is no such thing as return.* No one ever comes back!" and although one party to whom this was said, himself a Straits born Chinese of three years residence in Louisiana, was a living evidence in the affirmative, the exception was not enough to weigh down what they believe to be the rule; and so it eventuated that the lay days of the ship the agent wanted to get 350 sailors for, expired before he could get 220, nor could he get the balance.

And what is the moral of all this? Why that Great Britain, before she sets up for a grand exemplar, a shining light, had better commence retrieval home, and establish regulations in our colonies whereby Chinese here shall be spared the pain of believing that their emigrating countrymen were, or are likely to be.

CAJOLED.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

A VULGAR ERROR CORRECTED.—The assertion so frequently made that it is impossible to arrest the flight of time, is altogether erroneous, for who is there that cannot stop a minute.

MEMORIAL OF HOUSE OWNERS AT HONGKONG.

The following is a copy of a memorial addressed to Earl Granville by owners of property in Hongkong, now residing in England:—

That your Memorialists are owners of house property in the colony of Hongkong, chiefly in the occupation of Chinese, of the annual rental of about £24,000, and are otherwise interested in its trade.

That such trade, and the value of this property, are to a great extent dependent on the residence in the settlement of the very large Chinese population which has been attracted to it by its being a free port, and a place in which, although heavily burdened by legal taxation, they have hitherto been protected from irregular exactions.

Your Memorialists have lately learned with much apprehension that in article two of "the Supplementary Convention to the Treaty of Tientsin" it is agreed "that China may appoint Consuls to reside at all ports in the British Dominions," and although it may seem invidious and even illiberal to take exception to a provision which in the face of it may seem calculated to draw closer the bonds of amity between Great Britain and China, yet warned by the experience they have gained by many years' residence in China, and an intimate knowledge of its Government and its people, they cannot but consider this provision, if acted on in Hongkong, as menacing the independence of the Colony so far as its Chinese population is concerned, and highly injurious, therefore, to the interests and to those of your Memorialists.

It must be borne in mind that the cession of the Island was to the Chinese Government perhaps the most unwelcome of all the conditions of the Treaty of Nanking and the chief cause of, and to them, the very embodiment of British Power in China, it has ever since been regarded by them with extreme jealousy. Hence offers have been made from time to time to obstruct its trade, which have for the most part been frustrated by the vigilance of Her Majesty's Government. Your Memorialists consider this as another blow covertly, and dexterously aimed at its prosperity and independence.

Your Memorialists by no means desire to speak with needless disrespect of the Chinese Government, but as its character is an essential an element in the consideration of the question, they can hardly avoid seemingly to do so. Under whatever name a Chinese official is established in Hongkong, and however limited and innocent may appear to be his functions, he will by the natives be regarded as, and will assuredly assume to be, their ruler. He will be at once a tyrant and a spy, and will levy exactions on them, which they will neither dare to resist nor complain of, because, although they may know the British authorities would, on appeal, afford them protection, their wives and families being resident on the main land, a reprisal on them will follow. The Chinese Government, and on them vicarious punishment would, according to its usage, be certainly inflicted.

That such a state of things would occur is nearly certain, and the efforts to repress them would assuredly not tend to promote friendly feelings between the British and Chinese Governments.

In illustration of these views, the case of the neighbouring Portuguese settlement of Macao may be adduced, wherein formerly Chinese officials were permitted to reside.

While these officers remained there, not only business affairs, but the smallest and no innocent transactions in life were subject to their leave being obtained, and of course purchased. In the year 1841, when all British subjects were driven out of Canton, they took refuge in Macao, but such a pressure was brought upon the settlement by the Chinese officers, by withdrawal of domestic servants, the stoppage of supplies, and personal violence, that the Governor was compelled, most unwillingly, to intimate to the British residents that he could not continue to afford them protection, and they were obliged to leave the place, and to live on shipboard. Perpetual struggles and contentions between the Portuguese and Chinese, arising from the division of authority, still continue, and to their disadvantage, while, at Amoy was one of the terrible consequences. This intolerable condition of affairs was only put an end to when the Portuguese Government, wearing the chains of the opportunity afforded by the war between Great Britain and China, insisted on all Chinese officers leaving the settlement, which has ever since been peaceful, independent and prosperous. It can hardly be supposed that any Chinese officer would in Hongkong dare to proceed to any such extreme lengths as are herein alluded to, but in the event of any threatened disturbance of the friendly relation now existing between the two countries, his presence might be a source of danger, while in any case as the corrupt exercise of power, and the habit of submission to it are ingrained in the Chinese nature, your Memorialists feel sure that the evils they have adverted to would more or less arise, and the apprehension of them would probably induce many of the most respectable Chinese to leave the Colony. Had sufficient time elapsed since the publication of the text of the New Convention in China for the residents in Hongkong fully to comprehend its application to that place, it is almost certain that remonstrances against this provision would ere this have been made.

Your Memorialists have reason for believing that the views they take on the subject under discussion agree with those expressed in correspondence by the Governor of Hongkong; and your Memorialists have been informed that in the Colonial office; and in Sir Rutherford Alcock's to the Earl of Clarendon enclosing copy of the Convention, and commenting thereon, it is stated that his Lordship's despatch, No. 141, of the 4th August, "indicates a doubt as to the expediency of allowing a Chinese Consul to be appointed at Hongkong." This wise doubt has been disregarded, and the reasons alleged are that it is better to permit, that which is inexpedient, lest the Chinese should do what is manifestly contrary to the laws of nations, which, however, is important only if where they are to be allowed to appeal.

For these reasons your Memorialists respectfully request that the Supplementary Convention of the Treaty of Tientsin as respects Article 2 may not be ratified by Her Majesty.

Signatures to the Memorial.

JAMES WHITE, M.P.	AVERY, RODGER.
H. H. LOCH.	JOHN FITZPATRICK.
G. OVERBECK.	WM. H. VACHER.
HARVEY BRAND.	J. O. BALDWIN.
GEO. & R. DEWHURST.	H. R. KENNEDY.
ESTATE OF DOUGLAS LAPRAIK—JNO. G. LAPRAIK.	LUDWIG WIESE, for the Widow of A. W. GROSVENOR.
Estates of Wm. A. Bower, and C. W. Bower—JNO. G. LAPRAIK.	C. T. WILLSON.
R. J. GILMAN.	A. MICHELL.
N. CRAWFORD, for Self and as Trustee for late T. A. LANE.	Estate of W. H. HOFFE—W. THOMPSON.
LUDWIG WIESE.	A. SCOTT.
R. J. ABEL.	J. PESCHOUDT SETNA.
W. T. BRIDGES.	G. T. SIEMSSEN.
For G. ANDERSON—A. ROBSON.	per LUDWIG WIESE.
	JULIUS SAUER.
	per LUDWIG WIESE.
	W. WALKINSHAW.
	G. H. HEATON.
	R. D. SASSOON.

A TRADE THAT NEVER FAILS.—No matter need ever be out of employment, for he can always grind his teeth.

Prince Henry of Bourbon, who is reported to have been slain in a duel by the Duke of Montpensier, appears to be the brother-in-law of the dethroned Queen of Spain. He bore the title of Duke of Seville, and was formerly a Vice-Admiral in the Spanish Navy. By a royal decree, published the 11th March, 1867, the Prince was deprived of his dignity of Infant of Spain, in consequence of his liberal opinions, but in the hour of adversity he seems to have remained loyal to his sovereign.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—*For Breakfast.*—The *Globe* says:—Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to obtain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs Tylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to the finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopathic and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had 'Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Gluccate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. [Ly 449 Mch. 5

* It is well known that offices of the highest importance in China are constantly either (nominal or formal), while those who hold such as are of less value are only nominally paid by the Government, but are left to pay themselves as best they can.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINA.

(From a Pekin Correspondent of the Times.)

Those who have resided in China during the past four years cannot fail to be impressed with the vast changes at work in this enormous empire. Politically speaking, we see peaceful plenty returning to a population which has not known those blessings for the past half century; and commercially speaking, we see its enormous and ever increasing foreign trade, which has hitherto been carried on by foreigners—and practically by our own countrymen—lapsing into the hands of the native merchant.

A Chinese guild at Shanghai has already established its own agency in London, and a Chinaman has made his appearance in Birmingham, who may be accepted as the forerunner of the long tailed race in the city; to the mutual benefit of English manufacturers and Chinese consumers, but to the utter discomfiture of foreign merchants in China, where the very difference in personal expenditure and mode of living turns heavily in favour of the native merchants. Nevertheless, one cannot help admiring the pluck of the foreign community, who are shaking and fretting on the outskirts of this great empire, an life the most disinterested and philanthropic manner proposing all sorts of schemes for its regeneration, with railways, telegraphs, and "city roads." But were they not restrained by their respective Governments, they would take possession of the country to-morrow, and, as the rain hope of rapid profit, would destroy the very market from which it was extracted. The rapid opening up of this enormous country could, indeed, have but one result—the dissolution of the Government and such a scene of anarchy and confusion as the world have never witnessed. Cannot, by whom, and how? Not by the English merchants, who would and are conforming great good on the English manufacturers and the Chinese consumers by bringing their markets into juxtaposition; but by the rowdy and unscrupulous adventurers, who, sniffing the plunder from afar, would surely follow in our merchants' track, and whom it would be impossible to control, without a Consul backed by force, not only at every port, but at every town in the interior of the country. This, coupled with that harbinger of strife, the missionary element, would soon restore China to that internal chaos from which she has been steadily emerging for the last four years, and such progress would be anything but a boon to our manufacturing interests at Manchester, though very possibly it might be a temporary one to the gunmakers of Birmingham. No, if ever there is a term which has been misapplied it is that cant term "progress," in the manner in which it has been, and is yet, applied to China by the ardent exponents of what may be termed the Consular gunboat system of dealing with the Chinese—a system which, however condemable and perhaps unavoidable it may have been in former times, is now not only contrary to the spirit of the age, but contrary to the best interests of British manufactures. I apprehend, too, theirs is the paramount interest, and the only one which can justify the expensive establishments—consular, military, and naval—which as taxpayers they are annually called upon by their Government to support of the maintenance of their trade with China. It may, moreover, occur to the outside duty 1½ per cent, below the 5 per cent, ad valorem duties which the tariff was originally drawn up. Considering the rate of duties levied on their trade by England and America and other Western nations, this tariff of 5 per cent, ad valorem, which our Government have compelled China to accept is practically Free Trade.

Among the minor points in the Revision Convention is a promise that the native authorities will prevent the sale of opium and work them with foreign appliances. This promise, though scarcely one that ought to find place in the international Treaty, the working or non-working of which is a purely domestic Chinese question, may be received with satisfaction, as an evidence of a wish on the part of the Chinese Government to move in the right direction. As regards the political system in this country, it may be safely asserted that it never was clearer than at the present moment, and, thanks to the Burlingame mission, a feeling of comparative confidence has established itself in the minds of its principal leading men, who are beginning to see that they may hope for more conciliatory and rational treatment from foreign Governments than they have hitherto done in many cases from foreign representatives. It is impossible to expect that foreigners can come in contact with this huge population without occasional, and in many cases lamentable, outbursts of mutual hostility. The sea land, engendered by superiority of race, and, on the other, by ignorance and superstition, and it is to be recollected that the Chinese have not always been the aggressive party in the war in which they have been witnessed. Cannot by whom, and how? Not by the English merchants, who would and are conforming great good on the English manufacturers and the Chinese consumers by bringing their markets into juxtaposition; but by the rowdy and unscrupulous adventurers, who, sniffing the plunder from afar, would surely follow in our merchants' track, and whom it would be impossible to control, without a Consul backed by force, not only at every port, but at every town in the interior of the country. This, coupled with that harbinger of strife, the missionary element, would soon restore China to that internal chaos from which she has been steadily emerging for the last four years, and such progress would be anything but a boon to our manufacturing interests at Manchester, though very possibly it might be a temporary one to the gunmakers of Birmingham. No, if ever there is a term which has been misapplied it is that cant term "progress," in the manner in which it has been, and is yet, applied to China by the ardent exponents of what may be termed the Consular gunboat system of dealing with the Chinese—a system which, however condemable and perhaps unavoidable it may have been in former times, is now not only contrary to the spirit of the age, but contrary to the best interests of British manufactures. I apprehend, too, theirs is the paramount interest, and the only one which can justify the expensive establishments—consular, military, and naval—which as taxpayers they are annually called upon by their Government to support of the maintenance of their trade with China. It may, moreover, occur to the outside world that the interests of the various cosmopolitan communities in China, whether religious or commercial, are not wholly identical with the interests of that great manufacturing power under whose aegis they pursue their calling, and whose Government and whose agents they are never tired of reviling. They would go to war with China now for going too slow; a few years hence they would go to war with her for going too fast.

The opening up of this country is their cry; "progress" is their motto; war is their object. Trade is slack at present. It is necessary to bolster, and the more obliged to leave the place, and to live on shipboard. Perpetual struggles and contentions between the Portuguese and Chinese, arising from the division of authority, still continue, and to their disadvantage, while, at Amoy was one of the terrible consequences. This intolerable condition of affairs was only put an end to when the Portuguese Government, availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by the war between Great Britain and China, insisted on all Chinese officers leaving the settlement, which has ever since been peaceful, independent and prosperous. It can hardly be supposed that any Chinese officer would in Hongkong dare to proceed to any such extreme lengths as are herein alluded to, but in the event of any threatened disturbance of the friendly relation now existing between the two countries, his presence might be a source of danger, while in any case as the corrupt exercise of power, and the habit of submission to it are ingrained in the Chinese nature, your Memorialists feel sure that the evils they have adverted to would more or less arise, and the apprehension of them would probably induce many of the most respectable Chinese to leave the Colony. Had sufficient time elapsed since the publication of the text of the New Convention in China for the residents in Hongkong fully to comprehend its application to that place, it is almost certain that remonstrances against this provision would ere this have been made.

Your Memorialists have reason for believing that the views they take on the subject under discussion agree with those expressed in correspondence by the Governor of Hongkong; and your Memorialists have been informed that in the Colonial office; and in Sir Rutherford Alcock's to the Earl of Clarendon enclosing copy of the Convention, and commenting thereon, it is stated that his Lordship's despatch, No. 141, of the 4th August, "indicates a doubt as to the expediency of allowing a Chinese Consul to be appointed at Hongkong." This wise doubt has been disregarded, and the reasons alleged are that it is better to permit, that which is inexpedient, lest the Chinese should do what is manifestly contrary to the laws of nations, which, however, is important only if where they are to be allowed to appeal.

For these reasons your Memorialists respectfully request that the Supplementary Convention of the Treaty of Tientsin as respects Article 2 may not be ratified by Her Majesty.

Signatures to the Memorial.

JAMES WHITE, M.P.	AVERY, RODGER.
H. H. LOCH.	JOHN FITZPATRICK.
G. OVERBECK.	WM. H. VACHER.
HARVEY BRAND.	J. O. BALDWIN.
GEO. & R. DEWHURST.	H. R. KENNEDY.
ESTATE OF DOUGLAS LAPRAIK—JNO. G. LAPRAIK.	LUDWIG WIESE, for the Widow of A. W. GROSVENOR.
Estates of Wm. A. Bower, and C. W. Bower—JNO. G. LAPRAIK.	C. T. WILLSON.
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R. J. ABEL.	J. PESCHOUDT SETNA.
W. T. BRIDGES.	G. T. SIEMSSEN.
For G. ANDERSON—A. ROBSON.	per LUDWIG WIESE.
	JULIUS SAUER.
	per LUDWIG WIESE.
	W. WALKINSHAW.
	G. H. HEATON.
	R. D. SASSOON.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Ortona*, Captain Macnamara, from Bombay 18th, Galle 23rd, Penang 29th inst., and Singapore 31st ult., with the London Mails of the 18-25th Feb., arrived yesterday. The following are the late telegrams:—

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 1st March.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Childers replying to Colonel Taylor said that the Australian Squadron was sufficiently strong for the purpose of carrying out the recommendation of the Earl of Belmore to check irregularities in the deportation of South Sea Islanders. He had nevertheless determined to detach additional ships on this special duty so as to prevent such irregularities.

The following night there was a long debate on the motion, Mr. McCullagh Torrens declaring for the expediency of the measure so as to facilitate emigration. Mr. Gladstone explained what were the objections and difficulties of State aid. He said he was ready to entertain any practical proposal likely to be beneficial. The motion was rejected by 193 votes to 48.

LONDON, 8th March.

In the House of Commons last night, the Honorable Mr. Vivian replying to Captain Stackpoul said that he considered it unnecessary to sanction the wearing of beards in England. Troops returning from India must conform to the Queen's Regulations.

Mr. Cardwell replying to Sir Robert Anstruther, said that Lieutenants selling out under the new regulations before succeeding to a company, receive the purchase price—Major Anson said the result would be to stop promotion. Mr. Cardwell promised to reconsider the question.

The Debate on the Irish Church Bill was carried on chiefly amongst the Irish members. Mr. G. L. Bryan and Hon. C. W. White seconded the motion of rejection. The majority of the speakers criticised the details of the Bill.

Mr Cardwell replying to Lord Eustace Cecil, said that the Army Agents always disclosed any official knowledge of over regulation prices.

Obituary. Count Martabian.

LONDON, 10th March.

Mr. Grant Duff replying to Sir David Wedderburn, said that it was intended to entrust the construction of State Railways to the Public Works Department, now being reorganized for it new duties. He added that the Home Government would not interfere with India in its selection of Engineer Officers for railway works.

BOMBAY, 22nd March.

For some days there has been no news from the Red Sea Telegraph Expedition. The cable was buoyed from the *Chiltern* about the 10th, when the *Chiltern* was expecting the arrival of the steamers *Hawk* and *William Corey*; these vessels are laying the cable from Suez to the place where the *Chiltern* now is.

It is believed bad weather is the cause of the delay.

LONDON, 18th March.

In the House of Lords last night, the Earl Fortescue introduced the Bill for the better preservation of peace in Ireland. The provision conforms with Mr. Gladstone's announcement, by which power is guaranteed to the Lord Lieutenant to seize seditious Newspapers. The Habeas Corpus Act is not to be suspended.

The Committee appointed to enquire into Parliamentary elections has recommended by a majority of one the vote by ballot.

The Reverend Joshua Hughes has been designated Bishop of St. Asaph, and Archdeacon Durnford Bishop of Chichester.

LONDON, 19th March.

A collision has taken place, sinking the Jersey mail steamer *Normandy*.

BOMBAY, 23rd, 23.40 p.m.

Halpin telegraphs stating he expects to complete the Red Sea cable to-day. He is only waiting for the fog to clear off before making the final splice.

BOMBAY, 23rd March, Noon.

Captain Halpin telegraphs to Bombay that he hopes hastily to effect the *last splice*, thus completing the communication between Bombay and Suez. Only waiting for the fog to clear up.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 28th Feb.

The P. & O. Co.'s R. M. S. S. *Malta* anchored in Hobson's Bay on the 16th inst.

Parliament assembled on the 15th. The address in reply to the Governor's speech was carried after two days debates on several paragraphs.

The New Land Act came into operation on the first, and is working smoothly. It is already attracting settlers from the adjoining colonies. The New Immigration Regulations will be liberally framed, so as to afford greater facilities to settlers.

The Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Works have been re-elected, the former after a severe contest. The Treasurer produces his Budget on the 22nd.

The Victoria Flag has been inaugurated on board the training ship *Nelson*, in presence of Members of the Legislature.

The 2nd battalion 14th Regiment will sail for England in the *Walmer Castle*, about 10th March.

Bird and Tapley, the English Pedestrians, have fairly retrieved their lost laurels.

Thomas Weub Draper, the late Accountant to the Commercial Bank, has been convicted of fraud, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

In New South Wales, the Hon. John Robertson, late Premier, has resigned his seat for Hinds of Boal COALS for Sale. For particulars, apply to

KWONG-KEE.
No. 13, *Scott Lane*.

Gun 2216. Hongkong, 23rd November, 1869.

JUST Published by the undersigned, Portraits of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., Views of H.M.S. *Galatea*, the Public Landing, and the City Decorations.

J. THOMSON.
Commercial Bank Buildings.

2207 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1869.

SALES ON 8TH APRIL, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Bombay Cotton, 70 bales, at $21.50, by Melchers & Co. to Kin Cheong.
Bombay Cotton, 50 bales, at $20.00, by Ambuhall, Kuchnes & Co. to Yeat Wo Loong.
Bombay Cotton, 88 bales, at $19.00, by Mody & Co. to Man Hing.
Mushrooms, 15 cases, at $16.00 per picul, by Kwong Fook Wo Hong to a trader.
Buffalo Hides, 200 piculs, at $6.30, by Fook Mow Loong to a trader.
Sapanwood, 1,000 piculs, at $1.80, by Fook Mow Loong to a trader.
Tientsin Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $0.60 per picul, by Chee Hung Loong to a trader.
Teaghoon White Sugar, 1,000 bags, at $7.50, by Kwong Shun Loong to a local merchant.
Cattle-fish, 30 bags, at $2.250 per picul, by Fook Tye Loong to a local trader.
White Sugar, 500 bags, at $7.10, by Kwong Fook Wo Hong to a local merchant.
Rice, 300 piculs, at $2.87, by Kwong Fook Wo Hong to a local merchant.
Red Cloth, (55 taels,) 500 pieces, at $2.60, by Hung Fung Hong to local merchant.
Red Dates, 100 bags, at $0.50 per picul, by Kwong Fook Wo Hong to a trader.

Notices of Firms.

MR. T. B. HOOPER is authorized to act as Sure yor to French Lloyds from this date until further notice.

ROBT. McMURDO,
Surveyor to French Lloyds.

In 654 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

MR. C. R. CRESE JANSZ has been authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.

In 551 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. F. FOSTER, Jr., in our firm, ceases this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

In 518 Hongkong, 12th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

TURNER & Co.

If 522 Hongkong, 30th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SPRINGHAM will sign our firm from this date.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

In 482 Hongkong, 1st April, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Tientsin.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

If 670 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself as this year as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.

D. MUNRO.

If 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM PROBST in our Firm ceased on the 31st of Dec.

...ines) ...ed with ...ercantile ...acean and ...has not ...it half ...e see that ...trade, ...on by ...country- ...native ...already ...s, and a ...flourish- ...ance of ...mutual ...Chinese ...ture of ...be very ...mode of ...native ...help ...munity, ...stitute ...legislator ...ting all ...with ...ly." But ...g excis- ...tion of ...on topic ...market- ...rapid ...country ...the ...such a ...as the ...act by ...English ...ing ...against ...ing ...ngs and ...ner and ...ng the ...in our ...be im- ...xed by ...every ...This, ...fo, the ...China ...as been ...ers, and ...soon to ...chester ...opening ...ber. If ...applied ...in the ...ed at any ...which, ...doubtful ...not only ...contrary ...interest ...will pay ...ify the ...military, ...ment to ...ble with ...outside ...ers over ...whether ...idential ...meaning ...to their ...which ...ture of ...be very ...mode of ...difficult, ...ing, not ...by those ...t of ad- ...ervised ...ently be ...pt taken ...erchant's ...ne was a ...he Irish ...native ...ger. ...ying the ...wardness ...upper ...Supple- ...ed and ...only con- ...n goods ...st in the ...and half ...71 per- ...d always ...remaining ...is now ...thers on ...mentioned ...ing to 72 ...question ...y of the ...ods will ...When ...provinces ...transit. ...Govern- ...ceeded ...unt of ...ed and ...lable by ...important ...Chinese ...goods ...Tax ...ge of ...to say, ...ctitious ...cotton ...ntorials ...Chinese

PROPOSED TYNDALL'S MOTTO.—"Down with the Dust!"

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In New South Wales, the Hon. John Robertson, late Premier, has resigned his seat for pecuniary reasons. The Hon. J. B. Watson, late Minister for Lands in the Martin Ministry, has been elected for East Sydney.

Flood's wool store at Circular Quay has been burnt down, destroying 1,700 bales of wool.

In South Australia, Parliament has been prorogued prior to a dissolution.

The latest news from New Zealand is to the effect that our forces had an egssfully attacked Te Kooti's chief ally, and that an outlook of rebels had been surprised and a number killed.

The *Avoca* brought to Galle 109,778 ounces of gold, and 61,927 sovereigns.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY EVENING.

There has been no change in the drug market. The following are the ruling prices, with more sellers than buyers on cash terms:—New Patna, $540, cash and on time; New Patna, $519 on time, 4th sales, to arrive; New Benares, $484 to $484, sellers; Old Patna, $535, to $537½, sellers; Old Benares, $525 to $527½, sellers; Malwa, $430, nominal market not quoted.

Sales in Raw Cotton, consist of 72 bales Calcutta Cotton at $22 per picul, 100 bales at $23½, 300 bales at $21.50, 214 bales at $21.50, 31 bales at $21.50, 250 bales at $20.85, 72 bales at $20.75, 82 bales at $20.50, 200 bales at $20.40, 131 bales at $20.40, and 39 bales at $19.50; total 1,541 bales. The only sale of Yarn reported is 20 bales 32s at $128, 1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., have changed hands at $2.90; and the only other transactions have been 5,000 pieces White Shirtings, 6¼ to 6½ reed, at $2.85; 600 dozen Handkerchiefs at 70 cents; and 500 pieces Turkey Red at 62 68. In Metals, some 350 bales Quicksilver have been sold at $82 to $83.50. Straits Produce:—Sales are reported of 100 piculs Black Pepper at $9.50, 40 piculs White at $14.40; and 1,000 piculs Japan wood at $1.50. In Shares, sales are reported of 34 new Banks at 24 per cent. prem.; 4 Victoria Fires at $30 prem. cash, and 15 do. at $30 prem. for 1st July. There are sellers of China Fire at 32½ per cent. prem., and of China and Japan Marine Insurance at 7½ to 10 prem. There are buyers of Gas at $46, *ex. div.*; and sellers of Docks at 65 per cent. discount.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old	35½ prem.
" " New	24 prem.
H'long & Wpoa Dock	3 dis.
H'long-K'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares	34 prem., cash.
Union Insurance Society of Canton	$1,900 to 2,000 prem.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares	$1,050 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares	$280 prem. per s.
Hongkong Hotel Shares	65 dis.
China Fire	32½ prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Th.	10 prem.

Notices of Firms.

MR. T. B. HOOPER is authorized to act as Surveyor to French Lloyds from this date until further notice.

ROBT. MCMURDO,
Surveyor to French Lloyds.

1m 673 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

MR. C. R. OBERJANT has been authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.

1m 551 Hongkong, 21st March, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. H. FOSTER, Jr, in our firm, ceases this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

2m 518 Hongkong, 12th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

TURNER & Co.

1f 522 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND will sign our firm from this date.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

1m 432 Foochow, 1st March, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Tamkow.

The business of our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

1f 187 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.

D. MUNRO.

1f 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM PROBST in our Firm ceased on the 31st of Dec. 1869, and Mr. OTTO CHRISTIAN BEHN and Mr. JOHANNES F. CORDES are admitted Partners therein from this date.

MESSRS. LANGKEN and MESSRS. W. STEGMANN have been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

6m 14 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FALCONER ROSE has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date until further notice.

H. G. ROBERTSON & Co.

6m 103 Foochow, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DISSELVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

SCHUCHER & Co.

1f 2093 Hongkong, 31st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SCOTT FITZ is this day admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. R. S. DANA retires, his interest ceasing on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

1f 68 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. H. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

1f 2311 China, 1st December, 1869.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

E. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1f 1166 Hongkong, 17th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

LEGH LANDON DAVIES.

1f 1243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, of the Estate of HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, late of Hongkong and Macao, Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, as Attorneys for the Executors, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned without delay, and all persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to send particulars thereof, with vouchers, to the undersigned (addressed to the care of T. G. LINSTEAD) on or before the Thirtieth day of June next, after which date no claims will be admitted.

Dated the Third day of December, A.D., 1869.

W. KESWICK,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Administrators.

1f 2292

VON BARGEN & Co.
SHIPCHANDLERS & STOREKEEPERS,
SAIGON.

BEG to call the attention of Masters of vessels and others visiting the above port, to their having constantly on hand every description of Shipchandlery and other Stores, which they supply at prices equal to those charged for at Hongkong and Singapore.

1f 484 Saigon, February, 1870.

NOTICE.

TRANSGRESSION of the law, it is thought, is frequently committed from ignorance, and the regulations of the law must therefore be made public before they can be known. The undersigned having obtained the sole privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium, they fear that many merchants and traders, distant and local, purely from ignorance, may infringe the British law, and thereby lose their money, in addition to heavy fines that may be imposed upon them. This is a source of great anxiety to the undersigned, and for the general information of the public, they now set forth two sections of Ordinance 1858, relating to prepared opium. They are as follows:—

VII.—It shall be the duty of every person selling or retailing prepared opium under this Ordinance, to deliver therewith a sealed certificate specifying the amount sold, which certificate shall be evidence of the facts therein stated, and shall not be transferable.

VIII.—No person shall bring into this colony, or the waters thereof, or (except in cases to which section VII. applies) have in his possession or custody within the same any prepared opium.

Action will be taken against any person infringing the above sections for severe punishment, and no relaxation will be shown.

YAN WO & Co.,
Opium Farmers

3m 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1870.

茶 葉

THE undersigned has always on hand all kinds of Best COALS for Sale. For particulars, apply to

KWONG-KEE.
No. 12, *Scott Lane*

6m 2216 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1869.

JUST Published by the undersigned, Portraits of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., Views of H.M.S. *Galatea*, the Public Landing, and the City Decorations.

J. THOMSON.
Commercial Bank Buildings.

207. Hongkong, 22nd November, 1869.

Vessels on the Berth.

SALES ON 8TH APRIL, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Bombay Cotton, 70 bales, at $21.50, by Melchers & Co. to Kin Cheong.

Bombay Cotton, 50 bales, at $20.00, by Arnhold, Karberg & Co. to Yeut Wo Loong.

Bombay Cotton, 88 bales, at $19.00, by Mody & Co. to Man Hing.

Mushrooms, 15 cases, at $46.00 per picul, by Kwong Fook Wo Hong to a trader.

English Hides, 200 piculs, at $6.20, by Fook Mow Loong to a trader.

Sapanwood, 1,000 piculs, at $1.80, by Fook Mow Loong to a trader.

Tientsin Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $6.60 per picul, by Chee Hing Tsunge to a trader.

Tamkoon White Sugar, 1,000 bags, at $7.50; by Kwong Shun Loong to a local merchant.

Cutlefish, 50 bags, at $12.50 per picul, by Fook Yee Loong to a local trader.

White Sugar, 500 bags, at $7.10, by Kwong Fook Wo Hong to a local merchant.

Rice, 300 piculs, at $2.87, by Kwong Fook Wo Hong to a local merchant.

Red Cloth, (35 lacks,) 700 pieces, at $2.60, by Hung Foong Hong to local merchant.

Red Dates, 100 bags, at $2.50 per picul, by Kwong Fook Wo Hong to a trader.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British steamer

"ARRATOON APCAR."

Capt. Miller, will be dispatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P.M.

Dispatches will close at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

4d 661 Hongkong, 6th April, 1870.

FOR AMOY.

THE Spanish steamer

"PRIM,"

Bordenave, Master, will be dispatched to Amoy TO-DAY, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

5d 672 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamer

"CLEATOR,"

will be dispatched for the above port at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 9th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

4d 656 Hongkong, 6th April, 1870.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, AND SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"NORNA,"

will leave for the above places at 10 A.M. TOMORROW, the 10th instant.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1870. [5d 662

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamship

"MANILA,"

Captain Alonso, will leave for the above port on MONDAY, the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

4d 669 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Capt. Ashton, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1f 644 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE, *(direct).*

THE British ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

1f 670 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR HONOLULU, *direct.*

THE A 1 North German Ship

"MATHILDE,"

Rathgens, Master, will meet with quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

1f 652 Hongkong, 5th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"SARDIS,"

Capt. Cunningham, will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2m 637 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Barque

"LOLA,"

Urriz, Master, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

1f 638 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Ship

"F. A. PALMER,"

will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 605 Hongkong, 30th March, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY, *direct.*

THE British barque

"HENRY MILLER,"

Capt. Dickson, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

1f 592 Hongkong, 28th March, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE French Barque

"MERLE BLANC,"

Capt. Feydt, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

1f 573 Hongkong, 25th March, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

To follow the "Panther."

THE British ship

"HENRY REED,"

Captain Macrae, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1f 429 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"PANTHER,"

Captain Kilton, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

1f 399 Hongkong, 14th February, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"WITCH OF THE WAVE,"

Captain Batchelder, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1f 215 Hongkong 2nd February, 1870.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL
HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company (ex officio).
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
H. P. AUSTIN, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " (2 Beds in each Room) " " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards), " " $1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, reckonable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.

1st Class.....$60.
2nd " .....$40.
3rd " .....$20.)

By order,
H. P. AUSTIN,
Treasurer.

6m 1314 Hongkong, 25th October, 1869.

GEORGE GLASSE
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 29, TRACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

1f 2023 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

Price: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
SAN FRANCISCO	F. A. Palmer		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Witch of the Wave	Batchelder	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Panther	Kilton	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Henry Reed	Macrae	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sardis	Cunningham	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Henry Miller	Dickson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Merle Blanc	Feydt	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, PENANG & C'UTTA	Arratoon Apcar	Miller	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
MANILA	Manila (str.)	Alonso	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	On the 11th instant.
Do.	Lola	Urriz	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HONOLULU	Mathilde	Rathgens	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Cleator (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To day, at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI	Mars (str.)	McChalin	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, & SHAI.	Norna (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
AMOY	Prim (str.)	Bordenave	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To day, at 4 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
TAILORS, HABERDASHERS,
OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Spring Trade

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS, 6/4 COATINGS,

And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only.

PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
WHITE DRILLS & MARSELLA.
FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED DUCKS.
WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.
QUILTINGS AND VESTINGS.

The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.
GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, LISLE, & SILK SOCKS,
in every size.
LINEN COLLARS,
in all the newest shapes.
WHITE AND COLORED PAPER COLLARS.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO, SILK & WOOL, & SILK UNDER VESTS.
LONG CLOTH AND CHEMISE SHIRTS.
A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.
SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES AND TIES,
of the newest designs.
HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.
BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.
NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.
STRAW HATS.
WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS,
in all sizes.
8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.
WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.
VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BLANKETS, MOSQUITO NETS, MATS AND MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTH,
LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Ex "Overland Mail" and S.S. "Nestor."

MISS ROSE has just received a nice assortment of ladies' fashionable HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUFFLES, Sash RIBBONS, JACK-ets, Small CHIMOLINES, Opera HOODS, Children's Woollen JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS.

And,

A large assortment of WOOLWORK (commenced and finished);—CUSHIONS, SLIPPERS, PIANO and Fender STOOLS, MATS, Embroidered Table COVERS, Hearth RUGS, &c. &c.

Also,

Gentlemen's fashionable HATS (Christy's), Dawson's BOOTS, and Lotion and Gentlemen's White and Colored KID GLOVES.

Received per P. & O. Steamer *Tweemouth*:—Fashionable BONNETS, HATS, WREATHS for the Hair. A choice assortment of Dress TRIMMINGS, *Fancy Net Dress* Silk DRESSES, in all colors, suitable for the Races.

WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Roman Catholic Church.

1f 110 Hongkong, 15th February, 1870.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases,
" SHERRY " 3 " "
" PORT " 2 " "
" CLARET " 1 " "
BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, of Jules Mumm & Co. and De St. Marceaux & Co., in qts. and pts.
SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, and other brands.
DRAUGHT ALE, of Allsopp's, Dawson, and Younger.
BOTTLED ALE, of Bass and Allsopp.
STOUT, in quarts and pints.

Also,

Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing Felt. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

1f 1497 Hongkong, 7th August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARD WOOD, consisting of MOLAVES, BANADAS, AMAMGAS, and other descriptions. Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

1f 1502 Hongkong, 12th August, 1868.

FOR SALE,

Arrived per "Isles of the South."

BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany.
1 SEMI-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE (upright,)
Selected for this climate.

For particulars, address A.B.C., care of this paper.

1f 289 Hongkong, 10th February, 1870.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DOBE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

1f 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.

ALL descriptions of ACCOUNT BOOKS, of English manufacture.

Prices Moderate.

SORONHA & SONS.

1f 895 Hongkong, 5th May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins.

Apply to

HOWARD HODGES.

1f 1627

FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.

RUSSELL & Co.

1f 1010 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,
By Steamer "Cambodia,"
ALEXANDER BOYER

HAS received a large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the season.

JACCONET AND MUSLIN DRESSES of the best fashions.

French Figured and Printed PERCALES.
Assorted Figured Gauze TRIMMINGS.
Ladies' STRAW HATS.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Rich Black Corded SILK LLAMAS.
THREAD GLOVES, White & Colored.
A fine Assortment of BLACK-LACE.
French and English PERFUMERY, from the best makers.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
English PARAMATTAS, for Gentlemen's COATS.
White LINEN DRILL and DUCK for PANTALOONS.
Gentlemen's GREY FELT HATS, &c., &c.
Ladies' DRESSMAKING.

83, *Queen's Road,*
late
BOWN & Co.'s PREMISES.

1f 2298 Hongkong, 9th April, 1870

MACEWEN & Co.

Have for Sale, on late arrivals.

PRIME YORK HAMS. Berkley CHEESE. Preserved SOUPS and MEATS, in 1, 2, 3, and 6 lbs. TINS.

JAMS and JELLIES, from Crosse & Blackwell.

PICKLES, Tart FRUITS, and SAUCES, from Crosse & Blackwell.

SARDINES, in 1 and 4 Tins.

Peek, Frean & Co's BISCUITS.

Devenish's CHAMPAGNE ALE, qts. & pts.

Guinness's STOUT, by Barke.

Jeffrey's ALE, in bottle and wood.

Fine OLD PORT.

Good Dinner and after Dinner SHERRIES.

Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS.

Grubisch's GINGER WINE.

Swaine Board's Orange BITTERS, do. do. OLD TOM.

Royal Glenlivet WHISKEY.

"La Grand Marque" BRANDY.

Very old BRANDY, Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s brand.

Hogsheads and quarter Casks CLARET.

Printing PAPER, Writing PAPER, ENVELOPES, Pump LEATHER.

India Rubber Suction and Delivery HOSE.

Canvas HOSE, India Rubber PACKING.

India Rubber UMBRELLAS.

British MOROCCO. Floor CLOTH.

Sheet LEAD, White Zinc PAINT, Hubbuck's Paint OIL, Rubbucks.

Steel Spring SADDLES.

Ballast SHOVELS. Shingling HATCHETS.

Perforated & Sheet ZINC. Turkey HONES.

Stove and Fire COOKS.

Yellow METAL RODS.

Copper NAILS and ROVES.

Copper THERMOMETERS.

Fitzroy's BAROMETERS.

Galvanized PADLOCKS.

Iron and Brass TILL LOCKS.

" " Rim do. with furniture.

" " Mortise do. " "

Bath LOCKS and LATCHES.

Clubb's Patent Fire-proof SAFES and LOCKS.

Walker's Extra Exhibition CANVAS.

do. do. Medal Brands.

English BUNTING.

131 Hongkong, 21st March, 1870.

FOR SALE.

Just received, ex "Isles of the South."

BEST Hubbuck's White ZINC PAINT.
" do. LEAD.
" Red do.
" Black PAINT.
" Relief PAINT OIL.
" Raw do.
" Prussian BLUE.
" Chrome YELLOW.
" UMBER.
" Patent DRIERS.
" Copal VARNISH.

WIRE-ROPE, from ⅞ in. to 4½ in.

Apply to

L. PRICKETT & Co.

1m 514 Hongkong, 15th March, 1870.

FOR SALE.

1500 TONS best Lump Anthracite COAL, from Pitston Mine, per *Witch of the Wave.* Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

1f 74 Hongkong, 12th January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 5 ft. 3 in. by 2¾ inches.

Apply to the undersigned.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

1f 485 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
(Merchant Navy
Navy Bottled
Long Plus
Crown)
CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

1f 1139 Hongkong, 11th May 1869.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
MUST BE CLOSED ON 1ST MARCH, 1870.

A. ULLMANN begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public of Hongkong, that he is selling off his valuable Stock of Clothing, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Watches, Chinas, Perfumery, and other Articles at Invoice prices, in consequence of his retiring from business. The above stock comprises a fine assortment of new goods, *ex* late arrivals, also a superior stock of Japanese Ware.

All outstanding accounts must be paid, and all claims collected, before the above date.

Nos. 96 and 98, Hauser Farojunn,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

1f 1580 Hongkong, 18th August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

DOMBOQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, and in Octaves and Quarter casks.

Pabisio & Co.'s Xeres.

DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

Blandy and Garcina's

CLARET and COGNAC.

Apply to

A. G. HOGG & Co.

1f 214 Hongkong, 26th February, 1869.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE—POCKET FORM.

REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Hanbuna Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese language, in two Parts

The Daily Press Office.

GEORGE ELSTON,
MERCHANT AND LLOYDS' AGENT,
CALLAO AND LIMA.

6m 2297 PERU [Dec. 24

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1835, at *Elliott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1f 538 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

Business Announcements.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS are being infringed by importation of Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which refer only are numerous, BETTS being the original inventor and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

1, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, AND BORDEAUX, (4k 672) FRANCE. [Ap. 9

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent INFRINGEMENTS, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BETTS'S NAME is ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal merchants in Bordeaux and France, thus enabling vendors, purchasers, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment on the 9th February, 1868, said that the Capsules are not sold merely for the purpose of the consumer, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury and insuring its great excellence.

Manufactories—3, Wharf Road, City Road, London, and (4k 670) Bordeaux, France. [Ap. 9

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name. [A26 1197 Je10

BELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER
CORK AND PELT HELMETS
are manufactured
WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER,

and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates.

THE CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER are manufactured solely by

J. BELLWOOD & SONS,
at their Works,
24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Merchants and Shippers can be supplied either at the Works as above, or at J. BELWOOD and SONS' Sample Rooms,

98, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

(26w 916) [May

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of 577 bore, not for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of 450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War

Extracts.

A Day in Pelicoat.
Continued.
(By a Modest Young Man.)

At this juncture, and before Mr. Bimby had time to apologize for his accident, little Jennie came running into the pavilion which served for a ball room. As she came near, I perceived that her hands were clutched tightly in her dress, and I positively shuddered as she whispered to me—

"Oh, Maggie! come and help me fix my skirts—they are all coming down."

What should I do? I was in agony. A cold perspiration broke out upon my forehead. I wished myself a thousand miles away, and mathematized Bob Styles' masquerading project inwardly, with fearful maledictions. I said I was tired out—could not somebody else go?

No, nothing would do but I must accompany her to the house of a gentleman who owned the grove, and assist her to arrange her clothing. So I went. What if it should be necessary to remove the greater part of her raiment? What if she should tell me to do some sewing? What, if in the midst of all the embarrassment of being closeted with a beautiful girl of seventeen, in a state of comparative freedom from drapery, my real sex should be discovered by her? I felt as if an apoplectic fit would be a fortunate occurrence for me just then.

However, I nerved myself for the task, and accompanied Jennie to the house designated. An old lady showed us into the chamber, and Jennie, heaving a sigh of relief, let go her dress. As she did so, a—pardon my blushes—petticoat fell to the floor. She was about to proceed, but I alarmed her by a sudden and vehement gesture. "Stop!" I cried frantically, and forgetting my falsetto; "don't undress, for G-d's sake!"

She opened her great brown eyes to their widest extent. "And why not?"

"Because I am—I am—a—can you a keep secret?"

"Why, yes, how frightened you look. Why, what is the matter, Maggie?—you—why—oh! oh! oh!"

And she gave three screams.

"Hush, no noise, or I am lost!" I exclaimed, putting my hand over her mouth. "I swear I mean no harm; if I had I would not have stopped you—don't you see?"

She was all of a tremble, poor little thing; but she saw the force of my argument. "Oh, sir," she said, "I see you are a man; but what does it all mean? Why do you dress so?"

I told her the story as briefly as possible, after exacting from her a promise of the most sacred secrecy. I then went outside the door, and waited till she had arranged her dress, when she called me again. She had heard of me from Maggie and others, and wanted to hear all the particulars; so I sat down by her, and we had a long talk, which ended in mutual feelings of friendliness and old acquaintance-ship, quite wonderful for people meeting for the first time. Just as we started to go back to the pavilion, I said I must relieve my mind of just one more burden.

"And what is that?" she said

"Those kisses. You thought I was Maggie Lee, or you would not have given them. They were very sweet, but I suppose I must give them back." And I did. She blushed a great deal, but she didn't resist, only when I got through, she glanced up and said: "I think you are real naughty, anyhow."

When we returned, I found sawyer Bimby quite recovered from his dizziness and all hands ready for supper, which was served in the ball room. I sat between Bimby and Jennie; and made love to both in turn; to one as Maggie Lee and to the other as myself. After supper, at which I astonished a great many by eating rather more heartily than young ladies generally do, we had more dancing and I hinted pretty strongly to Bimby that I should like to try another waltz. He didn't take the hint.

Finding it rather dry amusement to dance with my own kind, I soon abandoned the pleasure and persuaded Jennie to stroll off into the moonlight with me. We found the grove a charming place, full of pictuesque little corners and rustic seats; and great gray rocks leaning out over the river. On one side of these latter a little bench was placed, in a nook sheltered from the wind and from the sight.

Here we sat, in the full flood of the moonlight, and having just had dinner, I felt wonderfully in need of a cigar. Accordingly, I went back to a little stand near the ball-room and purchased several of the wonderful woman who sold refreshments. Then returning to the seats by the rocks, I gave up all caves or fears for my incognito, and revelled in the pleasures of the hour—the fragrance of my cigar—the moonlight—and little Jennie's presence.

How long we sat, these heaven knows.

We talked and laughed, and sang, and looked into each other's eyes, and told fortunes; and performed all the numerical operations common among young people just falling in love with each other, and might have remained there till the month of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy, for aught I know, had not the carriage been sent to convey us home, and the rest of the company began to wonder where we were.

This wonder began questions, the questions fears, and fears search, headed by the jealous Bimby. They called, and looked and listened, but four position down in the sheltered nook among the rocks prevented them from hearing us or us them.

At length they hit upon our path, and all came along, single file, until they got to the open space above.

Then they saw a sight.

I was spread out in a free and easy position, my bonnet off, and my hair somewhat tousled up. One foot rested on the ground, and the other on a rock, above with my head, (regardless of ankles this time), and there I was, puffing away in a very unlady-like style.

Jennie was sitting close beside me with her head almost on my shoulder, and her small waist almost encircled by my arm. Just as the party came along above, I happened out in a loud musicline voice—

"Just to think of poor what's-his-name there, Bimby! Suppose that he knew that he had been making love to a man?"

"Hush!" cried Jennie. "Look! there he is—and, oh my gracious! there is the whole company!"

"Yes, we are fairly caught." It was of no use of me to clasp on my bonnet and assume my falsetto again—they had all seen too much for that. Besides, by this time, Bob Styles and Maggie Lee were doubtless "out fresh," and my disguise was of no further importance, so I owned up, and told the story.

Lawyer Bimby was in a rage. He vowed to kill me, and even squared off, but the rest of the party laughed at him so immoderately, and suggested that we should waltz it out together, that he finally cooled, and slunk away to take some private convergence to D——.

Bob Styles and I are living in a double house together. He often says he owes his wife to my masquerading, but he doesn't feel under any obligations to me, for I owe my wife to the same thing.

N.B.—My wife's name is Jennie.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennant, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 139 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MICHELL, BARNARD & Co., of Manila, have been appointed Agents for Manila for the *Daily Press*, *Chinese Issue of Daily Press*, *Overland Trade Report*, *Straits Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Manila will please make application to them.

THE Business of KIN-CHEONG-HONG, hitherto carried on by YEONG-HOY-CHEONG, CHUN-POOK-PO, and others, on the premises of No. 69, *Bonham Strand West*, has been transferred to KWONG-SHUN-WO and YEONG-KWONG-TAI, and all accounts between them have been settled before the transfer—that took place. The new firm commenced business on the first day of the first moon of this Chinese year, under the Hong name of KIN-CHEONG-WO-KEE, and the interests of the late proprietors YEONG-HOY-CHEONG, CHUN-POOK-PO, and others, ceased on that day. Debts contracted by, and indebted to, the old firm, will be settled by the late proprietors, and the new proprietors, KWONG-SHUN-WO and YEONG-KWONG-TAI will not hold themselves responsible for them. With a view of avoiding future disputes, this notice is therefore given.

KWONG-SHUN-WO,
of Macao.
YEONG-HOY-CHEUNG,
of Hongkong.

Im 534 18th March, 1870.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.
Possession on 1st May.

THE Offices at present in the occupation of B. McMORON, Esq. Apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 667 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

TWO ROOMS, opposite H M. Naval Yard, facing *Queen's Road*. Address X., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 623 Hongkong, 1st April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE GODOWN and OFFICE ROOM of our Premises, facing *Wellington Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. GUEDES & Co.
SANDER & Co.
tf 614 Hongkong, 31st March, 1870.

TO LET.

THREE ROOMS, with servants' offices, if also should tell me to do some sewing? What, if in the midst of all the embarrassment of being closeted with a beautiful girl of seventeen, in a state of comparative freedom from drapery, my real sex should be discovered by her? I felt as if an apoplectic fit would be a fortunate occurrence for me just then.

However, I nerved myself for the task, and accompanied Jennie to the house designated. An old lady showed us into the chamber, and Jennie, heaving a sigh of relief, let go her dress. As she did so, a—pardon my blushes—petticoat fell to the floor. She was about to proceed, but I alarmed her by a sudden and vehement gesture. "Stop!" I cried frantically, and forgetting my falsetto; "don't undress, for G-d's sake!"

She opened her great brown eyes to their widest extent. "And why not?"

"Because I am—I am—a—can you a keep secret?"

"Why, yes, how frightened you look. Why, what is the matter, Maggie?—you—why—oh! oh! oh!"

And she gave three screams.

"Hush, no noise, or I am lost!" I exclaimed, putting my hand over her mouth. "I swear I mean no harm; if I had I would not have stopped you—don't you see?"

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I told her the story as briefly as possible, after exacting from her a promise of the most sacred secrecy. Then went outside the door, and waited till she had arranged her dress, when she called me again. She had heard of me from Maggie and others, and wanted to hear all the particulars; so I sat down by her, and we had a long talk, which ended in mutual feelings of friendliness and old acquaintance-ship, quite wonderful for people meeting for the first time. Just as we started to go back to the pavilion, I said I must relieve my mind of just one more burden.

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N.B.—My wife's name is Jennie.

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 139 Hongkong, January, 1867.

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KWONG-SHUN-WO,
of Macao.
YEONG-HOY-CHEUNG,
of Hongkong.

Im 534 18th March, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, *Agents* for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 566 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufactories and Cotton Stocks, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

EDW. NORTON,
Agent.
tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, } do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

EDWARD NORTON.
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

GUARDIAN
FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days } of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month } do do
Above 1 month, and not } do do
exceeding three months } do do
Above 3 months and not } do do
exceeding six months } do do
Above six months the full annual rate.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1867 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Above 1 month } 1 month } of the annual rate
but not exceeding } 3 „ } do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding } 6 „ } do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

A. G. HOGG & Co.
Agents, Sun Fire Office.
tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, } 1 per cent.
and their contents.
Other dwelling Houses, and strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2096 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, } ½ per cent,
and their contents. } per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Threed Keedles, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE, *No. 1, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq. | Henry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq. | C. G. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq. | John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Bond, Esq. | Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq. | Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq. | John Omll, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart. | Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq. | David Powell, Esq.
Sumner Holmes, Esq. | William Rennie, Esq.
John Kerwick, Esq. | P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Mouck Gibbs, Esq. | W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq. | Thomas Heath Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE Corporation of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DE CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOT.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. PANKING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1869.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1859 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1858 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant MARINE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3625 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents, } 1 percent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days } per cent.
Not exceeding..... 1 month } per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 „ } „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... } 6 „ } „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1783 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1869.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

Business Announcements.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND."
Both and Hammered
INDIA AND BAMBOO STEEL.
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23, Abchurch Lane,
LONDON.
by 149 Order through Merchants. [Jan 22

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment has by caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins' have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, *London*; & *Orl. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.* [Ir 145 Jan 22

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS,
BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (FOR MERCURIAL).
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c., Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [1757 811

JOHN BULL & SON,
PRESERVED PROVISION MANUFACTURERS and EXPORT OILMEN,
ABERDEEN.

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